

The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND AGRICULTURE.

VOL. IV.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1855.

NO. 26.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOMAS PYNE, M. D.,
Licentiate of the College of Physicians,
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons,
Fellow of the University of Glasgow,
Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland,
Licentiate of the Lying-in Hospital of
Dublin, Ireland.
Licensed to practice Midwifery, Surgery and Medi-
cine in Canada East and Canada West.
Licensed "to practice as a General Medical Practi-
tioner in all Her Majesty's dominions and Colonies
whenever situated."

At his Residence, Garbutt Hill,
NEWMARKET.
Newmarket, C. W., October 31st, 1854. 11-39

DR. BURNIE,
One Door South of E. O. Lloyd's Druggist,
HOLLAND LANDING.
Holland Landing, Dec. 1st, 1851. 43y1

WALTER D. GEMIE, M. D.,
Licentiate of the
EDUCAL BOARD OF CANADA WEST,
AURORA, (MAGNIFICENT CORNERS).
Aurora, May 1st, 1855.

Charles Sibbald,
LAND INSURANCE, AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Broker and Commission Merchant,
Of Grain, Lumber, and Produce,
NEWMARKET.

REFERENCES:—The Hon. Sir J. B. Rob-
son, Bart., Chief Justice, John Arnold, Esq.,
F. H. Howard, Esq., Toronto; Wm. Roe,
Esq., Newmarket.
Newmarket, May 17, 1851. 15-41

T. BOTSFORD,
Saddler, Harness and
TRUNK MAKER,
One door South of the N. American Hotel, Main St.,
NEWMARKET.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1851. 43y1

SETH ASHTON,
General Auctioneer
For Whitechurch and Adjoining Townships.

PARTIES desiring to secure his services, can
make application either personally or by letter,
(post-paid) to the New Era Office, Newmarket,
Newmarket, May 4, 1851. 6m13

R. MOORE,
SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE
COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE,
TORONTO.
Toronto, Feb. 17, 1851.

R. C. McMULLEN,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House,
Land, General Commission, Division Court
Agent, Auctioneer, Broker &c. Secretary and
Treasurer to the Home District Building Society.
Commissioner and Auctioneer.
Church-st., Toronto, July 5, 1854. 1y23

JOHN R. JONES,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in
CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c., &c.
Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge
and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23 1y

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS,
NEWMARKET.

KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines,
of their own compound, adapted to the various
diseases incident to the changeable climate in which
we live. Also, the

Celebrated American Oil,
For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors,
Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum,
Cuts, Bruises, &c.; together with a general
assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt
attention to all who may favor us with a call.
ADVICE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.
Newmarket, April 7th, 1851. 15-9

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for
past favors, and to intimate that he is pre-
pared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles
usually required in his line of business.
A number of SUGAR KETTLES,
STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1851. 11-1

J. SUTTON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

ALL kinds of Watches and Clocks Re-
paired to order, and Warranted.
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the
Business.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 11-32

MANSION HOUSE,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,
KEPT BY
THOMAS MOSIER.

GOOD Sheds and Stabling, and first-rate accom-
modation.
Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. 11-1

SAMUEL MACHELL,
Licensed Auctioneer,
FOR KING AND WHITCHURCH,
AURORA—MAGNIFICENT CORNERS.
Aurora, May 1st, 1855. 11-41

POETRY.

Redeemed in a Loving Heart.

Fanny eyes may lose their brightness,
Nimble feet forget their lightness,
Poverty may know decay,
Raven tresses turn to gray,
Cheeks be pale, and eyes be dim,
Faint the voice and weak the limb,
But though youth and strength depart,
Fidelity is a loving heart.

Like the little mountain flower,
Rising forth in whiter hour,
When the summer's breath is fled,
And the gentler flowers are dead,
So when the outward charms are gone,
Brighter still doth blossom on,
Despite Time's destroying dark,
The gentle, kindly loving heart.

Wealth and talents will avail
When on life's rough sea we sail
Yet the wealth may melt like snow,
And talents will no longer glow,
But more smooth we'll find the sea,
And surmount the fiercer foe,
If our pilot when we start,
Be a kindly loving heart.

Ye who bow the knee to gold,
Bath the earth in lovely fold,
As it did in life's young dream,
Ere the world had e'er a gleam,
Feelings good and pure before,
Ere ye sold at Mammon's door,
The best yearnings of the heart?

Grant me heaven, my earnest prayer—
Whether life of ease or care
Be the one to me assigned,
That each coming year may find
Loving thoughts and gentle words
Twine within my bosom's chords,
And that age may but impart
Riper freshness to my heart.

Dinner to J. C. Atkins, Esq., M. P. P.

The following is the speech reported for the
Globe delivered by the Representative of
North York, at the Public Dinner lately
given to J. C. Atkins, Esq., M. P. P. The
sentiment on which he addressed the assembly
was "Civil and religious Liberty."

Mr. HARTMAN came forward amidst great
applause, and spoke at considerable length.
He said he had not heard any gentleman who
had addressed the audience say anything of the
ladies present. He felt pleased at seeing the
mothers, the daughters and the sisters of the
yemen of the county of Peel in attendance
at this meeting. (Applause.) He took it as
an indication of their good sense, as well as of
good feelings towards Mr. Atkins, and in
indication of their hearty interest in this rising
country. He was a native Canadian, not
that he meant by that to speak disrespectfully
of those who were not native Canadians, but
he looked upon Canada with a great deal of
pride, when he met with Canadians whether
native or not he felt proud to say that he was
a native Canadian, and he felt on this occasion
exceedingly gratified at seeing among them the
ladies of Peel. The sentiment upon which
he was to address them was one which must
awaken the deepest emotion in the minds of
all who hear it uttered. No man nor woman
acquainted with the history of this country—
with the history of the race who bears the sen-
timent, but must feel deeply that it is a subject
to which every heart must respond. He felt
somewhat nervous in rising to address an
audience so numerous and respectable, upon so
important a subject, but when he looked
around and saw so many who had struggled for
the establishment and maintenance of those
principles just announced by their worthy
chairman, he felt that he must crave the indul-
gence of the audience while he attempted to
proceed. When he looked at that flag in the
centre of the tent floating so gracefully over
the heads of this assemblage, he need only re-
mind them that wherever that flag waves, the
people who live under it are secured in their
civil and religious liberty. [Great applause.]
They had been told of many acts that had a
direct tendency to endanger their liberty, even
while under that flag, but he knew that
so long as the blood of a freeman flowed in
the veins of the yemen of Upper Canada, so
long would they find a people determined to
struggle for the establishment and maintenance
of civil and religious liberty. The people
who have occupied this highly favored country
came here and made it what it is, because
of their love of civil and religious liberty.
What brought the emigrant from the mother
country and from the sister isle, but the desire
to enjoy more of the rights to which every
freeman is entitled? In Canada they have
a good soil—they have a good climate—all
they wanted was a good government and they
would have the happiest spot on earth's wide
surface. [Applause.] He had listened to the
remarks of his worthy friend on the left,
(Mr. Brown) and when he stood upon the
chair to speak, instead of on the platform which
had been occupied by their representative,
(Mr. Atkins), it reminded him of the day
when that worthy member denounced all plat-
forms—it reminded him of the single stand
which he occupied in the Legislature. His
platform was then the chair of opposition. At
that time he and the member for Lambton did
not agree on all points. They agreed in sen-
timent but differed in the mode of carrying
out their principles. They did not however,
differ much. He thought that his honorable
friend had modified his course a little, and the
experience which he (Mr. Hartman) and his
colleagues had since then got, enabled them to
work harmoniously together with that honora-
ble member. They had heard this day of the
past, and they had listened to the remedies for
the future. The member for Lambton had
presented an excellent remedy, were the people
to send honest representative to Parliament.
But the difficulty is you have to keep them hon-
est as well; and the member for Lambton had
been battering away at them for the last two
or three years, and he would ask how many he
had made so? He points to me as one. [Laugh-
ter and applause.] He did not know whether
to take it as a compliment or not, because he

advocated now the same views he advocated
then, although he had different views in regard
to some public men. But as soon as these
men showed a tendency to vary from the prin-
ciples they enunciated when they took office;
as soon as they showed a disposition to refuse
to carry out principles they pledged themselves
to the people to carry out, from that moment
he could no longer give them any support,
until he had reason to believe they had changed
their course. That course however had
been steady downwards, and he had never
seen reason to give them his support. His
friend on the right (Mr. Freeman) stated that
he believed when the present Administration
was formed, that Sir Allan McNab and his
colleagues would carry out the well-under-
stood wishes of the people in regard to the
Reserves. He differed with his hon. friend,
for he (Mr. Hartman) never believed they
intended to do so. He would go further
back. From the time he saw the slightest
tendency on Mr. Hicks part to delay the
settlement of the question, he did not believe
he had any desire to settle it at all. But he
had made a digression; the sentiment to which
he was called to speak was, civil and religious
liberty. It was unnecessary for him how-
ever to advocate that; the people of Canada
—at least the people of Upper Canada, un-
derstand that question. He did not mean to
speak disrespectfully of his Lower Canada
friends, for he hoped the day would come
when they too would understand what was
meant by civil and religious liberty. He would
be understood he thought, if he said that the
people of Upper Canada comprehend these
great principles, better than the Lower Cana-
dians do. This meeting shows that they did
understand them better, and he thought that
no man who has had an opportunity of becom-
ing acquainted with the acts of Upper Canada
as differed from those of Lower Canada, would
doubt what he had said. That brought him to
the point discussed so ably by his honorable
friend the member for Lambton—the question
of a dissolution of the Union. That question,
he believed occupied pretty much the position
the question of the Reserves did a few years
ago. His honorable friend's view of the mat-
ter was this, that they could correct all the evils
that existed now in the management of affairs
by obtaining representation by population. He
would agree with the member for Lambton
in this; he may be right in the matter
because if they obtain representation by popu-
lation they would have a chance of obtaining a
much larger majority in favor of Upper Cana-
da views upon all public questions. There
was no doubt that there were difficulties in the
way of dissolution, and he was not going to op-
pose his friend's views of the matter as he had
not sufficiently considered the question in all its
various bearings and had not heard enough on
it. But his own views of the matter, from the
little consideration he had given the ques-
tion, was in opposition to that of the member
for Lambton. He could not see how they
could make the representatives of Upper Cana-
da more honest than they are. The doctrine
that the people should become more deter-
mined, more resolute, and more careful in
sending representatives, to send honest men,
and to keep them honest, was very good; but
how could they accomplish this? He believed
the people of Upper Canada are as honest as
any people on the face of the earth. The
very fact that they have been imposed upon
time after time, and have expressed their
strong indignation at being imposed upon, is
that they had been woefully muddled in the
matter. He would like to know how long
they would have to wait for the people of Cana-
da to learn to send honest representatives
to Parliament, and to keep them honest. For
his part, he did not see how they were to get
representation by population, so long as Up-
per Canada does what has been just stated by
his hon. friend. For if Upper Canada mem-
bers oppose it, of course Lower Canada mem-
bers will oppose it; and if any from Up-
per Canada oppose it there will be a majority
against it because Lower Canada will always
go against that question. His friend the
member for Lambton said that sixteen Lower
Canada members were in favor of it, but he
would like to know how many of these voted
for his motion. [He says he will tell us by
and by.] He (Mr. H.) had not the numbers,
but he believed it to be very small. There is
this consideration, however, they could not
expect a favorable settlement of the question
of dissolution with a Legislature and a govern-
ment such as the present. They could not
expect that favorable steps would be taken
without having first obtained representation
by population, because Lower Canada will go
united, either against a dissolution, or if that
seems inevitable they will go against the inter-
est of Upper Canada. With the power of
purchase that had been pointed out by the
member for Lambton, there was no chance
of obtaining a fair bargain in a dissolution of
the Union. Then it was said that a dissolution
would injure the national character. He
did not fear that; but it was well to consider
the question fully. If, however he were to
take his own view of the matter, he would say
dissolve the union to-morrow. Mr. Hart-
man then adverted to the dissolution of the
Parliament of 1854, in the presence of a large
military force. He said he felt then that the
civil and religious liberties of the people of
Canada were never so strongly threatened
as at that time. He had been told by those
who had more experience in these things
than he had, that such a thing had never
been done in Canada before; that when an
adverse vote was given to the administra-
tion the first thing was the announcement
that parliament would on a given day be pro-
rogued. But the first announcement on this
occasion was that His Excellency was on his
way to dissolve the Parliament. In going to
the House that day, instead of the ordinary
military display on such occasions, this
whole military force in Quebec was drawn
out, to show there was no chance for a domi-
onstration on the part of the opposition, and

apparently to prevent any demonstration of
popular feelings. So strongly did it strike
him that there was in the display an indica-
tion of the administration to destroy or criple
at least the civil liberties of the people,
he felt that without a strong effort on the part
of the people, those in opposition to the
views held by he, believed, a majority of the
people, would rule them by force. The re-
sult has shown that he was not wrong in
his conviction. The confinement required him
to say something in regard to the manner
in which the religious light of the people
had been tampered with, if not clipped by
the recent Legislature. He would glance
very hastily at that. The hon member then
alluded to the Clergy Reserve bill and the
manner in which the bill had been carried
out, which he characterized as worse than
the bill itself. He had understood that some
of the gentlemen who had been placed on
the list subsequently to the Imperial act of
1853, have had their stipends commuted,
although the act distinctly says they have
no claim whatever. He had no doubt this
was the case, for he was prepared to believe
anything whatever in regard to the govern-
ment that came with any reasonable amount
of evidence. Mr. Hartman then alluded to
the Rectories Bill—a Bill exclusively
Upper Canadian, and supported by a majority
of five Upper Canada members, but with
anecdotes and taunts voted down by the minis-
try with a Lower Canada majority that knew
nothing about it, and who had no interest in
it whatever. He then alluded to the Sepa-
rate School Bill as one of the most dangerous
measures that had been within his recollection.
That bill they were aware was intro-
duced into the Upper House, an irresponsi-
ble part of the Legislature, within a fortnight
of the end of the session, when everybody
supposed the session was within a week of
its end, and when a good many members—
not to their credit it is true—had left, and
when not more than half the members of
Upper Canada were in the House. The
Bill was introduced too, after the bill for the
amendment of the school law had been in the
House for six weeks. This bill to extend
the power of establishing separate schools
was introduced by a member of the Govern-
ment but not a member known to the
people. It was a measure expressly Upper
Canadian, yet it was introduced by a Lower
Canada member. Introduced on a Satur-
day, read a second time on the Monday fol-
lowing, a third time next day, and sent down
to the lower house to be hurried through
there with railroad speed—even before the
members had an opportunity of reading it.
There was no time to consult the constitu-
encies in Upper Canada. The Superintendent
of Schools in Upper Canada did not know
of the Bill. He had been in Quebec
about six weeks before, and had left there
without the understanding that nothing would
be done in regard to school matters that ses-
sion. Yet at the heel of the session when
only some 25 or at most 27 members from
Upper Canada were present, this bill was
brought in to destroy the school system of
Upper Canada. If there had been time to
consult the people of Upper Canada there
would have been such a response as would
have made the last vestige of shame in the
bosoms of those gentlemen show itself in
their faces but there was no shame there.—
Had he set his mind to work to devise a
scheme to destroy the School system, he could
not have devised a better scheme. The
avowed object of the Bill was to give the
people in Upper Canada just the same law
that existed in Lower Canada, yet it was so
framed that separate schools could be estab-
lished without avowing any difference in principle
whatever. It gave the power to any five in-
dividuals to demand a separate school, and
to be entitled not only to a share of the Legisla-
tive grant, but a share of all the funds raised
for Common School purposes without paying
any farthing towards these funds themselves.
He would ask whether such a bill would be
tolerated one moment, there were men there,
his friend called them *dough faces*, they were
unworthy the name of *dough faces*—there
were men there filling responsible offices in
the government—men pledged to civil and re-
ligious liberty, who advocated and supported
a bill of that kind—men who went into office
to carry out the well understood wishes of
the people of Canada. Mr. Hartman referred
to the determination which the ministry
manifested to carry that bill. The reform
party asked two days to communicate with
their friends in the west, even by telegraph
but that modest request was denied. Although
no concession was made the bill was not
brought as stated and was put off from day
to day, and when it did come back it was very
much modified, a great many of the most ob-
jectionable clauses having been taken out and
amendments suggested by the opposition in-
corporated. It passed then in a much less
obnoxious form than when it first appeared.
Mr. Hartman then explained the features of
the bill as it passed, and adverted to the in-
juries consequence which would result to so-
ciety were the school system so broken up
that every denomination could have the power
to establish separate schools. But he did
not believe that their Catholic fellow-subjects
desired as a body, to have their children edu-
cated by themselves, apart from other chil-
dren. He had never known them object to
have their children educated in their regular
schools amongst other children, and those gen-
tlemen who had advocated the extension of the
principle of separate schools did the Roman
Catholics a very great injustice when they
said that such a principle is desired. They
should all strive to prevent the extension of
principle by which religious differences would
be magnified and should endeavour to cultivate
the most friendly intercourse. To do way
be believed could they do that so well as by
the support of a united common school sys-
tem. The honorable member then referred
to the Militia of the present administration,

which he characterized as one of the most ab-
surd and expensive systems which could have
been introduced. That bill had been pretty
much modified, too, by the opposition, so that
instead of asking \$125,000 to carry out the
system, he thought \$25,000 would do, if they
even asked that much. It was necessary
however he considered, for the majority to
do as they had done, to make themselves
friends of the mammon of unrighteousness, that
when they were turned out of their possession
and their power, they would have something
to fall back upon. He then referred to the
general extravagance of the administration,
as coming within the scope of the sentiment
to which he was speaking, so far as regarded
the civil rights of the people. He was sorry
to say, that although the Legislature were
sworn to protect the rights of their constitu-
ents, yet they sanctioned extravagances of the
most outrageous character and go home and
say to their friends and their supporters, that
they have done their duty. In 1851 a grant
of \$35,000 was made to construct landing
piers below Quebec, and for the life of him
he could not see the advantage of this, further
than to give a few people who live there a
chance of earning the money; far better to
have given the money and distributed it gra-
tuitously among the people. The money was
granted and he believed was expended. Two
objects were stated for the expense: one to
give an opportunity of an outlet for the pro-
duce of the country or the borders of the
St. Lawrence, but he did not think they would
ever ship as much produce from them as would
pay the interest of the money necessary to
keep the piers in repair. Another object was
to afford protection to vessels in a storm.—
He had been told by persons navigating the
St. Lawrence, that there is not a vessel which
sails the ocean that could be protected in any
of them. Notwithstanding that, an additional
\$6,000 was asked for in 1853, to complete
these piers. That was granted also, and to
the surprise of all not initiated in the way
that things are managed down there, an ad-
ditional grant of \$100,000 was asked for to
cover over expenditure in the construction
of those piers. How that amount was expen-
ded no one knows. There was another
small item he might have alluded to there was
a place in Quebec called Dufferin Terrace, a
public promenade, built by the Imperial Gov-
ernment upon Ordinance property, and kept
up at the expense of the Imperial Govern-
ment. Last year the people of Quebec, who
have always occupied this as a public walk,
wanted it repaired and enlarged and beauti-
fied. It was necessary to do something to se-
cure the return of gentlemen favorable to the
administration, and an expenditure of \$1,000
was made in repairing that public walk. That
job was sanctioned too, and he was told by
one gentleman accustomed to contract for the
Government works, that he would willingly
have done all that was done for \$12,000 for
which Government paid something like \$1-
300. A vote of \$25,000 has been made for
the landing piers this last session, but he hoped
when his honorable friend (Mr. Brown) got
into the Government a stop would be put to
that sort of thing. The honorable member
then alluded to the Seigniorial Tenure Bill,
and concluded by expressing his gratification
that the reformers of Peel had, at a time when
every farmer that could be employed should
be employed, consented to lay aside their la-
bors for a day for the purpose of expressing
their satisfaction with the noble and straight
forward and manly course pursued by their
representative. He hoped other constituencies
would follow the example, not perhaps in
this busy season, but prior to the meeting of
the Legislature. Their conduct would have
the effect of strengthening the hands of those
who had hitherto allowed themselves to be
gulled into the support of measures which
ought to bring the blush of shame into their
faces.

LAND STATISTICS OF CANADA.—Canada
extends in length, from the coast of Labrador,
to the River Kaministiquia, at the end of Lake
Superior, about 1,600 miles with an average
breadth of 230 miles, being nearly three
times as large as Great Britain and Ireland.
It contains an area of about 350,000 square
miles, or 224,000,000 square acres—and of
these there were in 1851, as shown by the
census 17,939,323 held by residents, and
7,807,950 under cultivation, having about
206,000,000 uncultivated.

Lower Canada is comprised within the
parallels of 45 deg. and 50 deg. north lati-
tude and the meridians of 67 deg. 50 and 60
deg. 60 west of Greenwich, and embraces ac-
cording to the best estimates, an area of
about 205,863 square miles. This esti-
mate, however, is exclusive of the surface
occupied by the River St. Lawrence and part
of the Gulf which cover 52,000 square miles
making in the whole about a quarter of a
million square miles or 160,000,000 acres.
Of this extent the number of acres of crown
lands surveyed is 8,129,036 acres of which
4,334,209 have been granted and 3,794,827
are ungranted. These lands hitherto held
under the Seigniorial Tenure are 9,027,860
and the Indian Reserves 230,000 acres.

Upper Canada is comprised within paral-
lels of 41 deg. and 49 deg. north latitude and
the meridians of 47 deg. and 117 deg. west
longitude of Greenwich, and embraces an
area of about 100,000 square miles or 64-
000,000 acres. Of these there were up to
the 31st December, 1853, 21,049,164 acres
surveyed consisting of 357,175 acres min-
ing tracts on the shores of Lake Huron and
Superior, 458,548 acres of Indian Reserves
in the same locality and 20,243,441 acres
laid out in park and town lots of which 10-
750,000 were held by settlers. Occupied
lands form about one-eleventh part of all
Canada, and of this about two fifths are un-
der cultivation.

The above, says E. Campbell, of the Bu-
reau of Agriculture and Statistics, to whom
we are indebted for this information, is Can-

ada on the map—but of course its limits are
indefinite. British North America as a whole
forms a ninth part of the land surface of the
globe.

The population of the country is now
about 2,300,000, which 1,300,000 are settled in
Upper Canada.—The immigration for the
last few years, has been extensive as shown
by the official returns—in 1849, it was 27-
820—in 1849, 43,494—in 1850, 32,202—in
1851, 41,070—in 1852, 39,176—and in
1853, 20,099. This is simply the direct
emigration immigration and does not include
that by way of the United States, nor yet the
removals from the States to Canada, both of
which sources of increase have become very
much extended on account of the demand for
labor on public works and the facilities for
obtaining land which are far superior to those
under the cash system of the United States.

**Exciting Scene at a Wedding—DRA-
GING A BRIDE FROM HER HUSBAND.**—On
Thursday evening, a wedding took place at a
house in Third Street, near Polar. The happy
couple were both Germans, and quite a
large party of their countrymen and women
assembled to witness the ceremonies. It seems
that the brother of the groom, Hans Belkman
by name, was opposed to the match, whether
because he did not admire the fair Fraulein,
or wanted her for himself, has not transpired.
At all events, just as the company were drain-
ing bumpers of Rhine wine and Lager to the
health of the newly-married couple, the excited
and indignant Hans, burst like a meteor or a
bomb-shell into the apartment, and muttering
between his teeth "dunder and blizzard,"
"storn-wetter," he ruthlessly seized the trem-
bling bride and strove to drag her from the
side of her husband. Great was the conster-
nation which resulted from this sudden and
violent intrusion—Dinner witter! was eja-
culated from a dozen mouths, and a score of
staunch Turners gallantly rushed to the rescue.
It was pull Turner and pull Hans for a time;
and finally the latter, to compensate for the
disparity of forces, drew a pistol and levelled
it at the Turners. The intruder was seized
before the weapon was exploded and taken to
the station-house, where he had time to cool.
He was subsequently held to keep the peace.
—Philadelphia Bulletin.

AN ABOLITIONIST CHASED AND DROWNED.
—We learn that within a week past there has
been some excitement in Garrard county con-
sequent upon an affair in which an abolitionist
is involved.—During the present year some
three negroes have been run off from Jessamine
county. Last week evidence was obtained
that a Mr. Pullum, of Garrard, had an agency
in the Cincinnati transaction. Accordingly a
warrant was issued by a magistrate of Bryant-
ville for the arrest of Pullum. The constable,
assisted by four or five gentlemen, went to the
field where he was working and arrested him.
They then started to return, but after progress-
ing a short distance the prisoner broke away.
He outran the officer and his posse; and the
constable, seeing his prize about to escape fired
a pistol, hitting him in the back. He instantly
fell screaming with pain, but just as the party
came up he rose and flew towards the Ken-
tucky river. Coming to a high cliff, he fell
first about seven feet, and then ten, and finally
over a precipice thirty feet high, making the
fall altogether of 47 feet. Pullum seemed en-
dowed with more than mortal vigor, and aris-
ing, plunged into the Kentucky river. Noth-
ing has been seen or heard of him since, and
preparations were being made to drag the river,
as it is presumed that he was drowned. What-
ever may have been the guilt of the poor fel-
low, he certainly merited, by reason of his ex-
hibition of spirit, a more fortunate end.—Louis-
ville Courier.

TOOTH PAINING ILLUSARATED.—Before
the days of chloroform there was a quack
who advertised tooth-drawing without pain.
The patient was placed in a chair, and the
instrument applied to his tooth with a wrench.
followed by a roar by the unpleasantly sur-
prised sufferer. "Stop," cried the dentist,
"compose yourself. I told you I would give
you no pain, but I only just gave you that
winge as a specimen to show you Cart-
wright's method of operating." Again the
instrument was applied, another tug, another
roar. "Now don't be impatient, that is
Dumergue's way; be seated and calm, you
will now be sensible of superiority of my
method." Another application, another tug,
another roar. "Now pray be quiet, that is
Parkinson's mode, and you don't like it, and
no wonder." By this time the tooth hung
by a thread; and whipping it out he exclaim-
ed, "That is my method of tooth-drawing
without pain, and you are now enabled to
compare it with the operations of Cartwright,
Dumergue, and Parkinson."

MERSCHAUM.—This is a mineral of a white
earthy appearance; it is composed of silica and
carbonic acid. It is found in many parts of
the world—Piedmont in Italy, Wales, in Great
Britain, &c. When first dug up it is soft and
greasy, and lathers like soap, and on that ac-
count is used by some Tartar tribes for wash-
ing their clothes in place of soap. The well-
known Turkey tobacco pipes are made of it, by
a process like that for making pottery ware.
The bowls of these pipes are prepared for sale
in Germany by soaking them first in tallow,
then in wax, after which they are polished up.
—Scientific American.

SUN STROKE.—One of the editors of the
N. Y. Tribune gives the following directions
to be pursued in case of sun stroke:

Give the sufferer stimulants of brandy or
ammonia, or the two together; administer
them constantly and freely till he shows signs
of retreating sensibility—in doing this there
is little or no danger of intoxicating him or
of harming him in any particular—apply
mustard plentifully freely to his chest, and
bathe with abundance of cold water.

Now is the time to subscribe; money is plenty and prices for all kinds of farm produce range high.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, August 3rd, 1855.

LOCAL MATTER.

An article we had prepared, in reference to the Examination of the Common School, in this place, has been unavoidably crowded out.

Through the late receipt of a number of new advertisements, we are compelled to encroach upon our usually allotted space of reading matter with them; we shall endeavor to avoid a like recurrence in future.

We are pleased to announce that a meeting of the Directors of the Port Perry and Whitby Junction Railway, takes place at Mr. Plunk's Hotel, in the village of Uxbridge, on Tuesday next, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m.

Of late we have been frequently asked if anything more is to be done towards forming the proposed Joint Stock Company, to build the Plank Road spoken of a few weeks ago? We now answer in general terms, that is understood here that as soon as the harvesting operations are over, an effort will be made to form the Company and see what can be done.

On the first page of to-day's issue will be found the speech delivered at the Peel demonstration, by the representative of North York; and we publish it for the purpose of giving the electors of this constituency an opportunity to ascertain, as far as possible, the political principles of their member.

We have been requested repeatedly to call the attention of Whitby Council to the necessity of passing a By-Law to prevent the sale of Bread under a standard weight. Individually it makes but little difference; but to those who buy of Bakers, the matter is serious. Bakers may put on what price they choose; but the consumer should have the guarantee of full weight.

Postmasters will greatly oblige, in sending notices of the removal of subscribers, if they will state (if known) where they are removed to. This would save us much trouble, and perhaps be the means of enabling us to collect an over due subscription; for in nine cases out of ten, where subscribers change their residence without notifying the printer, they want to rob him of his due.

The Accommodation Train moving south on Saturday morning last, somewhere near Barrie, ran over and killed three head of cattle. The whole train was thrown from the track, and the rails torn from the ties for some distance; fortunately only one person, the conductor, was injured, and he not seriously. The road wants fencing in some places, and it is to be hoped this accident will lead to having it done.

Mad dogs have been doing great mischief of late, in the Townships surrounding us. Several persons, we understand, have been bitten in Markham, who have since died from hydrophobia; and in King Mr. Patchell had a number of cattle bitten, and was obliged to kill them. We heartily wish every Municipal Corporation in Upper Canada would pass as stringent a By-Law as the Township of King has, to the effect that every unlicensed dog found off the premises of his master, may be shot. If a dog is worth keeping, he will be worth buying a muzzle for.

Messrs. J. Walton & Co., Holland Landing, are doing an extensive business in the manufacture of all kinds of Farming Implements, &c., at their Foundry. We shall not enter into any details this week, in reference to this establishment, as it is our intention in the course of two or three weeks, to take a general tour through the Landing, and make a few observations in reference to all the business places—particularly those of our advertising and subscribing patrons. Sharon next.

A man by the name of Margerim was brought before Eli Gorham, Esq., J. P., on Monday last, charged with committing a rape on a young girl by the name of Mary Ann Coulson. It appears he met the girl on the Plank Road between Holland Landing and Bradford, and inhumanely dragged her into the woods, swearing if she attempted to make a noise he would "cut her throat." He must have treated her in a most cruel manner, for her person, in different places, gave evident signs of brutal treatment. The girl resisted for awhile, but the monster frightened her into submission to his will; through his most violent threats.

Mr. Gorham, after hearing the case, gave Margerim a "Ticket for Soup" in the County Jail until the next Assizes. What makes the case worse, he is a married man, and has a wife and one child residing at the Landing.

Dissolution of the Union.

Last week we promised to again return to the question, in reference to the political Union between Upper and Lower Canada; and as the subject is being generally agitated throughout the Upper Province, perhaps it would be as well to continue our remarks this week. Few persons, comparatively speaking, who have taken the smallest degree of interest in the progress of Western Canada, are to be found who are not convinced of the feasibility, yea, necessity of a dissolution of the Provinces. True it was urged by some at the Peel demonstration that Representation by population would cover the difficulty; but this is really questionable. Supposing we in Upper Canada at the present time had representation by population, this part of the Province would send four, perhaps six, more parliamentary law-makers; would this remedy the evil? Never! until our broad acres are mortgaged to build roads and bridges for Lower Canada, and our resources crippled to an extent that would bring about such times again as the days of '36 and '37. Look at the legislation of the past few years, and what a picture is presented for contemplation. Millions

of money have been borrowed, expended by a Lower Canada majority and added to our national debt, and for what? Why read the following extract which we clip from a circular, lately issued in favor of a dissolution:—"Our estates are being mortgaged for millions in Europe, for money expended in making Lower Canada railways, and eight-million railway bridges, to obstruct the St. Lawrence Navigation; and for turning Lower Canada leasehold estates into freeholds; paying their clerks and petty jurors; making their turnpike-roads, wharves, harbors, and landing places; rebuilding their mansions after fires; upholding their sectarian schools or convents; maintaining their lunatic and other hospitals by special grants; building their jails and courthouses, and improving their country roads; the greater part of the common revenue is collected from us, and spent in Lower Canada; six hundred thousand dollars have been expended in doubling printing and translation of public documents, and six hundred thousand more upon places beyond Upper Canada, the Government having been stationed in Montreal and Quebec for about eleven years out of fourteen."

What Upper Canadian, who really has the interest of this noble province at heart, after reading the above, would not vote for a dissolution? It must come to that; and the sooner done the better, before the country becomes so completely involved that years of heavy taxation will not remove the evil that may accrue. Let us now give a few facts and figures to show why the Union should be dissolved. It has been estimated that two-thirds of the revenue derived from custom imports, are collected from ports in Upper Canada, while the expenses of collection is not as much as in the Lower Province. The following extract we clip from an article in the Examiner of Wednesday last, prepared we judge, by W. L. Mackenzie:—"Montreal is the great port of entry for the Upper Canada trade. £178,603 of duties were collected there in 1851—its port revenue being £462,771."

Out of Montreal, £196,600 was the gross revenue collected in Lower Canada—including Quebec, where a part of the duties are paid on goods intended for Upper Canada. In Upper Canada, same year, £549,899 were collected directly at our inland custom houses. [See Public Accounts, 1854, table 2.] It can safely affirm, that two parts out of three, if not three parts out of four, of the whole revenue raised from custom duties, are paid by Upper Canada; and I think it will be found that of the other third, or fourth, a large share is defrayed out of Upper Canada revenue, mostly voted to their own use by our French neighbors, or of borrowed monies of which they have the lion's share."

In 1853, the Customs revenue was £1,049,783 collected at the expense of £36,703. In 1854, it was £1,235,192, and the expense of collection was increased £8,535, of which £3,128 was at the two ports of Montreal and Quebec."

Out of Montreal and Quebec, the twenty-three custom-houses of Lower Canada, collected, in 1854, a revenue of £17,550, and the collectors or other officers were paid £4,760 for collecting it. Only £12,790 reached the Provincial treasury."

In Upper Canada, the almost unheard of port, up on Lake Erie, called Port Stanley, drew a revenue of £16,660, at an expense for collection of £774—net £15,886, or £2,096 more than all the 23 custom-houses of Lower Canada!—I think it was £180,000 we paid out of the Common Revenue to build five landing piers at Rimouski, &c., below Quebec. The interest alone is £11,000 a year. It is not quite clear to me whether in tolls or duties, or both, the Province will realize £100 from this enormous outlay—and for ocean vessels the piers are useless."

The salaries at the Quebec Custom House were raised from £5,728, in 1853, to £7,113, in 1854—difference £1,385."

The salaries at Toronto were only raised from £2,449, in 1853, to £2,777 in 1854—difference, £328. [See Public Accounts, 2nd table, 1853 and 1854.]

The Dundas Organ-Grinder.

The Post Master General's grand organ, the Dundas Warder, has attempted to make it appear that the late Peel demonstration was quite an insignificant affair, and characterizes it as an "Opposition guzzle;" but when we take into consideration the busy season of the year, and then find so large and respectable a number assembled as was present on that occasion, it will compare favorably with the Wentworth "grand reception," on the return of the "Boss of the Post Office Department," when six mortal gentlemen—the whole number of SIX—escorted him to town although "private circulars" were issued calling upon the electors to make a grand display! What a sad commentary upon Mr. Spence's public career, after only one short year's service! Talk about guzzles—the grand commutation scheme, so ably defended by the Warder-man's Boss, will prevent him from again "guzzling" the electors of Wentworth into the idea of supporting him at another contest. "Pride goeth before destruction; and a haughty spirit before a fall." Look before you leap, Mr. Warder; for depend upon it, Bobby, the mighty man of Dundas must find his level; and when the people of Wentworth call him to his reckoning, it will require all your guzzling capabilities, and a little more, to keep him afloat. Mr. Spence, in our opinion, has sunk so low in the sea of political turpitude, that all the combined influences he can bring to bear will not suffice to keep his head above the billows of another contest, and he will be compelled to yield the victim of disappointed avarice and ambition. The feeling everywhere manifest throughout the country, points as with the finger of an index, to the result of the future; and Mr. McLaughlin, styled by the Warder as the bones-player, may yet knock the wind out of the "mail-bags," and then what will the "Boss" do? Why, he will sing, while the Warder-man grinds to the tune—"Jordan's a hard road to travel."

An Imperial ukase orders the Government, of South Russia, to reinforce as much as possible the army of the Cossacks of the Don, admitting volunteers of all classes.

Lord Raglan's last despatch announced the death of General Eschsch. A postscript by General Simpson announced Lord Raglan's own decease.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

VOLUNTEERS FROM INDIA FOR THE CRIMEA.—We some time ago mentioned that the 10th Bengal regiment of irregular cavalry had volunteered for the Crimea; a fact which, no doubt, deserved publicity; but there is a regiment near home which is even deserving of more credit than any of the Bengal regiments. We allude to the Guelph Irregular Horse. This splendid regiment was raised in January, 1854, volunteered for foreign service, and again in January of the present year another petition for the name officers and troops was forwarded to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, praying that, in case of any native contingent leaving India for the Crimea, at least a portion of the regiment might be allowed to accompany it. In answer to this second application, the commanding officer, Captain Leopold, received a communication to the effect that the government of Bombay had received the request with much satisfaction, and that they would have much pleasure in forwarding it for consideration of the Honorable the Court of Directors. Should any irregular cavalry be dispatched from India for service in the Crimea, we feel certain the Guelph Irregular Horse would be the first selected. Admirably officered, and possessing the most unbounded confidence in their European leaders, we feel convinced that Leeson's Irregulars would gather laurels on the fields of the Crimea second to no regiment in Her Majesty's service. —*Danby Telegraph.*

AN IMPORTANT MOVE.—The East German Post publishes a letter from St. Petersburg, containing the following passage:—"The general opinion entertained here is that the Allies are preparing an expedition against Nicolaeff, in the government of Kherson. This town is, in some respects, of greater importance than Sebastopol. The latter is merely a place for harboring the Russian navy in the Buxina, whereas Nicolaeff is its cradle. Here are the large dockyards where the great ships of war are built; here is the Admiralty, and here also are collected those vast stores of timber and other materials for ship-building, the collecting of which required a great number of years. If the Allies could succeed in destroying the stores and vast organization of this place, they would obtain a far more certain guarantee of the reduction of Russian power than they can obtain in Sebastopol, where they are endeavoring to catch some half-dozen ships or so. It is true the Anglo-French fleet would have to make great sacrifices in obtaining this result, for the Bug presents obstacles of every kind. Strand batteries have been erected, the rampart of earth round the town is said to be immensely strong, and I am told that there is a large garrison to man the works. Nevertheless, they have no great faith in the impregnability of the place, especially since the capture of Kerch."

BRITISH POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—We copy the following from an American paper:—"Most persons leaving here for Europe order their newspapers to be sent to their bankers in London, with the view of having them forwarded from London with their letters, to the different points of their tour. But by the law of England, foreign newspapers retained there are subject to letter postage, and bankers will not forward newspapers without express orders. In France there is no such illiberal law; and further, by treaty between France and England, mails are forwarded through England, even if they contain foreign newspapers. Persons who wish to be furnished with newspapers from home, on their tour, should order them to be sent to the care of some banker in Paris, and they can re-mail them to England, or any part of the Continent, at the rate of newspaper postage."

FAVORITISM IN THE BRITISH ARMY.—Speaking of favoritism in the British Army, the Times says:—"It is not so much to port culprits each instance of military favoritism, as to draw attention to the broad fact, that merit, service, or bravery—taken together or separately—are of no avail in the English army towards obtaining advancement for those who possess these qualities, unless backed by family, Horse Guard, or Court interest, or large private means. It is almost impossible to overstate the abuses now existing in our military system, all of which are stoutly upheld by a certain clique in and out of Parliament. Money interest, family connections, or Horse Guards influence, are of use in pushing a young man on in the service; but professional distinction, personal bravery, or the highest military acquirements, are of no avail whatever. If a young man can command any of the former, he will get on a hundred per cent. faster; though he never leave the United Kingdom than he would be serving in the four quarters of the globe, with nothing but his sword and merit to trust to."

WILL SEBASTOPOL BE TAKEN?—Col. Webb, of the New York Courier & Inquirer, is supposed to be master of the science of war, and to be at home in everything connected with military tactics. He has been reflecting upon the question whether Sebastopol will be taken by the allies, and after giving the subject the maturest consideration, expresses it as his determined opinion that nothing but a speedy termination of the war can prevent its capture by the allies. He gives his reasons for these opinions, the prominent one of which is that the city, cost what it may. In his opinion, if the allies cannot throw into the Crimea a sufficient force to effect its capture, they must of necessity, abandon to the tender mercies of Russia, the greatest part of their armies, and nearly all the material of war, now in the Crimea. "It is perfectly manifest at every military man, that if the English and French army cannot be made sufficiently strong to capture the Crimea, they will be too weak to effect a disembarkation in the presence of a superior enemy. The alternative therefore, is the complete capture of the Crimea or to the abandonment of the allied army to its fate. This is well understood both in London and in Paris; and therefore, if necessary, the entire available force of the two kingdoms, will be employed in the work." —*Detroit Tribune.*

ACCIDENT TO THE BANISHEE.—We learn by telegraph that on Saturday evening, the Steamer "Banishee" struck on the rocks in the Lachine Rapids, and had to run ashore on Nova Island. Mr. McGillivray, the mail conductor, and three men took the mail by a jolly-boat to Montreal, and were nearly lost between the piers of the Victoria bridge. They, however, fortunately escaped.

COST OF THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.—British war loans, thus far, £20 millions of dollars; French ditto, 250; Turkish ditto, 25; total, 405 millions. To Russia the cost is far heavier; the war is upon her soil and sea-coasts; her trade is annihilated; her ships are laidlock; much property has been destroyed; six hundred millions will not pay the outlay, and for damage done her. Moreover, the mines of the world are supplying less than they did recently of gold and silver. The expenditure of a thousand millions, of hard dollars, and the loss of 500,000 men, in little more than a year, might cost the courage of the mighty combatants, and teach them lessons of wisdom; but does not: the war goes terribly on.

People of North America, try every possible expedient to settle your internal difficulties quietly, before you stop friendship and international commerce. Kill 500,000 brave men, and waste 30,000 tons of Spanish dollars in destroying property, and in the manufacture of swords, guns, "grapeshot" and "gunpowder," and shot. Nicholas of Russia talks queerly about "the sick man," meaning Turkey, to England's Ambassador; but he had better have waved the expected inheritance, than admit of Law or Menschikoff to draw up that invalid's last will, in his favor, at Constantinople. Where is his now? Where is the Czar? Gone; and learned divines differ widely as to the place. Right, on the pride, the idol of England's nobles, died suddenly on a foreign shore, in a Tartar housestead, the victim of care, orange and chloera; and the gallant St. Armand, first chieftain of Napoleon's host is dead. "The sick man," however, yet lives; his rich inheritance, won by the valor of his gallant Saracen forefathers, remains an undivided prize in the midst of the nations of Europe. —*Examiner.*

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.—It was stated that Lord Bury was appointed Commissioner to settle the difficulties with the Indians; by which they so bitterly complain.

On his Lordship's arrival at Owen Sound, he sent for the Saugeen band to attend a General Council at Neversham, which they refused to do; but subsequently consented to meet him half way the bank of the Ramble river. The Tribe had sent several memorials and petitions to His Excellency the Governor General, setting forth their grievances respecting their land and also their objections to the course pursued by Capt. Anderson who had taken the liberty of arranging their affairs contrary to their former customs, and in a way they considered the impartial and unjust. The difficulties between Capt. Anderson and the Tribe does not appear to have been referred to by Lord Bury. Upon the whole his Lordship has assumed to settle the difficulties; but how?—by just telling the Indians they would not treat with their Chiefs, when in Quebec, because he had not obtained Capt. Anderson's permission to lay their complaints before his Excellency and then informed the Indians that their land would be sold without requiring actual settlement of the purchase, intimating that this would be to the interest of both Indians and white men!—of course his lordship knows what is for the best;—and then concludes the business of his council by appointing several chiefs without the advice or consent of the Tribe. This way of doing business among the Indians is one of the grievances of which they most loudly complain. Another strange feature of the council is the persons who compose it. Several Cognawagas, and straggling Indians about the peninsula who are Capt. Anderson's allies, and who have no share in the annuities of this Tribe and who never had any claim to the land surrendered, yet the names of these are made use of in opposition to the interest of these who are the original owners of the soil. In conclusion we have only to say that there is but little hopes of any better state of affairs among the Indians, unless that the department is placed under the control of the Colonial Government—a thing that should have been done long ago. —*Owen Sound Letter.*

GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG THE FARMERS.—GROWN WHEAT.—A heavy farmer that has reached the city to-day has brought his bunch of wheat to show the effect of the storm. We have had several specimens brought to our office, and if such as we have are a fair sample of the average of the field, the damage will be immense, if the crops are not totally lost or worthless. But we hope that the worst side has been presented, and that the loss will not prove so great as the farmers anticipate. We have seen sprouted heads, which were taken from the field standing erect. The damage is not confined to the grain in the sheaf but extends to the heads of ripe wheat in almost every field. A panic prevails among the farmers. Those who a week since felt sure of thirty bushels to each acre now give up in despair. We have heard from the eastern southern and western towns of this County and from Wayne County. The tale is the same from all districts. The storm has not yet ceased, and there are indications that it may continue to night. By to-morrow we may expect to hear still more news, and from a distance as the storm has extended over a wide extent of country. —*We are informed that as far West as Michigan the storm has done considerable mischief. Up to the Genesee Valley the rain must have been quite as heavy as it has been here, for the river has risen rapidly, since yesterday, and is fast approaching high water mark. —Rochester Union 25th.*

It was from no desire to give a higher reward than the miserable shilling upon which a British private soldier barely subsists, that Lord Palmerston agreed the other day to give two shillings a day to the soldiers in the Crimea—half to be paid them there, and the other half to be deposited in Savings Banks in England till they return:—it was because 1000 men per week severely fill up the gaps made by death and disease at the seat of war. They dare not seize men by violence any more—they dare not drag the seaman from his ship like a criminal—the honest alternative of a fair day's pay for a fair day's work has to be resorted to, but it is very unwillingly. Even this arrangement, however, has been since rescinded from! —*Examiner.*

The Paris Monitor states the total number of deaths from battle and disease in the French army since it left France, thirteen months ago, as 14,200 up to June 1, and the number of killed since then at not more than 2,300—figures manifestly much under the mark.

The Turkish contingent is daily increasing, and at present numbers 8,000 men, who are encamped at Havspden, an elevated position between Baykuden and the Black Sea.

SERIOUS FIRE.—Last evening, between eight and nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the building occupied by Messrs. Spence & Hall, wholesale clothiers, and Mr. C. B. Jarvis, commission merchant. The store formed part of the fine brick block on the west side of Yonge Street, between King and Wellington Streets, and we regret to say, was completely consumed.

The conflagration was produced by the bursting of a barrel of High-wines in the third story; hearing the noise, Mr. Jarvis went with a candle in his hand to ascertain what had occurred, which the spirits at once took fire and the flames ran rapidly over the whole building. Mr. Jarvis made his way through the flames, but not before he was badly burned; and a porter in the establishment, alarmed beyond control, rushed to the window of the third story and threw himself out. He was at once removed to the Hospital.

The building was filled with goods from cellar to attic, but a large portion was carried across the street and saved in a damaged condition. Mr. Jarvis was fully insured, and Messrs. Spence & Hall hold policies to the extent of £2,000 which is hoped will nearly cover their loss. The promises of Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co. and Messrs. Rissin & Brothers stood for some time in much danger, but they finally escaped without any portion of the stock being removed.

For once, we are happy to say, there was an ample supply of water, and the efforts of the firemen to stay the progress of the flames were completely successful. The confusion and want of concentrated effort which we have so often before to deplore was still manifest—but the exertions of individual firemen were worthy of all praise, and had their united efforts been guided by able, efficient superintendence, and order in the crowd strictly preserved, nothing could have been more satisfactory.

On enquiry at the Hospital, at a late hour last night we were glad to find that the injured man was doing well. Strange to say, not a bone was broken by the fall, the only external injuries being contusions on the forehead and on the knee. —*Globe.*

MURDEROUS AFFRAY.—On Tuesday evening last, about six o'clock, a dispute occurred between a railway laborer and his employer or overseer on the Railroad at Etobicoke which eventually led to a fight. After boxing for a few minutes, the combatants grappled each other, and, in falling, they rolled down the embankment together. At this moment two laborers came up, and running to the defence of the overseer, began to beat their fellow workman with great violence. We regret to say that the wounds he received were of so serious a nature as to terminate in death in the afternoon. —*Globe.*

SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES.—Lord John Russell has resigned his seat in the Cabinet, and the Chiefship of the Colonies. He it was advised by Sir J. B. Robinson and old faction here, who took many good clauses out of the Union Bill of 1849, and insisted on, and carried that insult to common sense, the Legislative Council as it is. He it was too, who carried the resolution of 1837, to rob the public chest of Canada and set the officials above all law. Secretly leaning to despotism, he was quite ready at Vienna to except dishonorable terms of peace, while at London he pretended to be very strong for war—exposed, and resigned. No great loss, unless another humble politician (Edin) should get his place. —*Examiner.*

The Quebec Chronicle states that Captain Charles Ross, of Toronto, and Mr. Robert Julien, of Nova Scotia, were killed during the late popular riots at Ballarat, Australia.

A difficulty had occurred on board the American ship Arlington, at Balaklava, in which one of the seamen was shot by a mate.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Asia.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Aug. 1st.

The Royal Mail Steamship Asia arrived here at an early hour this morning. She left Liverpool on Saturday afternoon, 21st ult. Her passengers are one week later than received by "Atlantic."

The "Asia" will be due at Boston about noon on Thursday.

In the British Parliament, Mr. Roebuck's motion of censure upon the Government has been debated, and finally rejected by 100 majority. The Palmerston Ministry therefore remains in office.

The week had been entirely unproductive of any event of moment in the Crimea or Baltic. The possession of the belligerents remains particularly the same as at last advices.

The vacancy created by the retirement of Lord Russell had not been filled up, although rumor pointed to Sir W. Molesworth, as his most probable successor in the Colonial Secretaryship.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat and flour steady at former quotations.

FURTHER PARTICULARS

The general view of the war at home and abroad is not very encouraging. Partial success before Sebastopol have, however, recovered the drooping spirits of the army.

Pelissier, whose character suffered much after the repulse of June 18th, is retaining confidence from the strength of the French troops, now close advanced to the Malakoff, and there is every probability of its capture.

Despatches published from General Simpson give an account of the embarkation of Lord Raglan's body for England. Pelissier placed the French troops in a column of men from the camp to the sea, 9 miles in length. General Simpson is confirmed in his command.

Latest despatches are as follows:—July 16, 11 p. m., Pelissier telegraphs: "The enemy has some days vainly endeavored to storm our left approaches in front of the Malakoff. They attempted last night to drive us back, but they were repulsed by the 1st division of the 2nd corps the third time. The Russians threw themselves upon the trenches, and after each attack were compelled to retreat, leaving behind them many of their slain."

July 18.—General Simpson telegraphs:—"A Success made on left approach, with only two casualties on each of the British."

July 19.—Paris Patrie says, according to news received this morning, the Russians attempted another sortie last night against the batteries of Careening Bay, and were vigorously repulsed.

Letters say that the Russian ships began to suffer from the French mortar battery on the side of Quarantine Bay, and describe say that

the rations of the shipping is reduced one-half.

General Eyro has had his leg amputated. General Sir John Campbell died while Sebastopol, and a flag of truce returned his sword.

It is confirmed that the Russians have received considerable reinforcements. Another expedition is fitting out in the Black Sea—destination unknown.

Asia.—Reliable accounts, June 23rd, state that the Russian army, under Gen. Muravoff had invested Kars, Russians number 20,000, Turks 16,000—Russians bringing 200 guns from gunnery. Situation of the Turks is critical.

Austrian troops in the Principalities are being proportionately reduced.

Ships in the Baltic were reconnoitered approaches to Abo.

The Russian Official General of Heligoland, complains July 3rd, that six English boats came into the small harbor, of Raulo, district of Albo, under a false pretext of a flag of truce, and plundered the shipping, until fired upon.

Austria still continues to hold the Principalities.

There are rumors, but scarcely credible, that the allies propose that the Crimea be given to Turkey, the Principalities to Austria, and Lombardy in Sardinia, England and France to have contingent advantages.

A Committee has been investigating the recent outrages at Hyde Park.

Dr. Arold, the Physician of Napoleon the 1st, at St. Helena, is dead.

RUSSIA.—A Vienna letter in the Cologne Gazette reports that a marked difference has arisen between Alexander and his brother Constantin, and that the journey of the Prince of Prussia to St. Petersburg, is to act as a mediator.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, August 2nd, 1855.

To-day Flour commanded 40s a 47s 6d.—Wheat is still on the decline, medium samples only brought 7s 6d.—but a first rate article commands 8s 6d, a 9s 9d. New Potatoes 5s per bushel. Hay \$20 per ton old and \$15 for new. Other articles stand at former quotations.

NEWMARKET MARKETS.

Newmarket, August 3rd, 1855.

We have no change to note in our markets, except a slight decline in Wheat. Everything else remains as last quoted. New Hay is selling at \$10 and \$12 according to quality.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Merchants and Farmers!

New Steam Grist Mill!

THE subscriber respectfully announces that his new STEAM GRIST MILL, lately erected in this place is now in thorough working order, and is prepared to do

Merchant or Custom Grinding, on the shortest notice, in a manner not to be surpassed in Western Canada.

And as this mill is capable of grinding about 40 bushels per hour, persons bringing Grists from a distance may, ordinarily, have it stored to take home with them.

O. FORD, Proprietor.

Newmarket, Aug. 2nd, 1855.

FOR SALE.

FOR Sale that well known and convenient Public House,

MOORE'S HOTEL, Situated in the Township of North Gwillimbury, on the main road half-way between the Villages of

Holland Landing and Sutton.

With from one to twenty acres of Land, as may be agreed upon. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years; or good timber land in the neighborhood, will be taken in part payment. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

The above property is not sold before the first of January next, it will be TO LET for the year 1856.

H. MOORE, 2nd 26

North Gwillimbury, July 21st, 1855.

NOTICE.

Care into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the middle of last May, a Young COW of red and white color, with a little white. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES AYLWARD, 3rd 26

Queensville, July 27, 1855.

THE GENUINE

BRIGGS' COSMETIC,

OR Preserving the HUMAN HAIR, and for Removing

DANDRUFF AND SCURF.

And all diseases, such as Ring Worm, Tetter and Scrofula. It prevents the Hair from Falling Off, in all cases.

Sold only in Newmarket, by

E. HUGHES.

Prepared by Briggs & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—

Price—One Dollar per Bottle.

Newmarket, Aug. 2, 1855. 11-26

TORONTO AUCTION MART,

King Street East.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,

BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES.

Messrs. Wakefield, Cote and Co.,

ARE instructed to sell, by auction, at their rooms, on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22ND,

All the several LOTS on Oak, Eagle, and Andrew streets, in the

Village of Newmarket.

Being part of the Estate of W. A. Clark. The Lots on Eagle and Andrew streets will be offered, either singly, or two Lots on Eagle and two on Andrew streets, which will give a frontage (on both streets) of 160 feet, by 230 feet in depth.

The Lots on

5), Kowarski, May 1st, 1933.

